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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1905-FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIAN BALTIC SHIPS

Steamed Past Singapore Four Abreast.

A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT

47 VESSELS IN THE FLEET, LED BY A LARGE CRUISER.

Bore Evidence of Effects of Their Long Sea Voyage-Traveled Eight Knots an Hour.

SINGAPORE. Straits Settlements, April 8.—The Russian Baltic squadron passed here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The forty-seven ships steaming slowly, at eight knots an hour, four abreast, presented a striking spectacle.

The vessels, however, bore evidence of the effects of their long sea voyage, and at the water line showed seaweed a foot long. The squadron was led by a large cruiser, followed by three converted former Hamburg-American line vessels. Then came the cruisers, colliers, battleships, etc. The colliers were mostly in the center of the fleet. The decks of the warships were coal laden, while the colliers and the former Hamburg-American liners were light of

The fleet passed seven miles out. The Russian consul visited and gave dis patches to a torpedo boat.

The fleet consisted of six battleships, nin cruisers, eight torpedo-boat destroyers three volunteer fleet vessels, sixteen colliers, one salvage ship, one hospital ship and three Hamburg-American liners.

Fleet Did Not Stop. The fleet did not stop to receive dis patches or to consult with the consul. Subsequently the consul visited Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's ship, talking to him from a launch. He did not board the vessel, but was cheered heartily on leaving the side of the ship. The consul gave to the fleet the first news of the fall of Mukden.

The vessels are burning soft coal, and a tremendous smoke is visible for miles. Gangways were not lowered and nobody was permitted on board the vessels. No news was vouchsafed. The only launches allowed to approach the fleet were those of the Russian consul and of the Associated Press. Natives lined the sea front and were greatly excited.

Artillerymen and submarine miners were kept at their posts all day manning the guns and mines. As the fleet did not touch the harbor limits no salutes were fired. dron disappeared about 5 o'cloc in the afternoon, still smoking black on the

Following is the composition of the Russian second Pacific squadron, commanded Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, as far as known:

Battleships-Kniaz Souvaroff (Rojestven sky's flagship), Siassoi Veliky (Voelker-sam's flagship), Alexander III, Oslabya, Orel, Borodino and Navarin. Cruisers — Admiral Nakhimoff, Aurora Svietiana, Oleg, Dmitri Donskoi, Jemtchug

Almaz and Izumrud (?)

Torpedo destroyers-Blestlachy, Bedovi Bravi and five others.
Volunteer fleet-Kieff, Voronej, Vladimiroff, Tamboff and Yaroslav.
Transports-Kamtchatka, Korea, Gort-

schakoff, Anadyr, Malaya, Jupiter and sev eral others-colliers. Following is the list of vessels probably comprising the Japanese squadron com-

manded by Vice Admiral Togo:
Battleships—Mikasa (flagship of Vice Admiral Togo), Fuji, Asahi and Shikishima. Battleship (second class)-Chinven. Armored cruisers-Asama, Chiyoda, Iwate

Nisshin, Adsuma, Idsumo Kasuga, Tokiwa Also thirty unarmored cruisers, twenty torpedo-boat destroyers and about thirtyfive torpedo boats, a large proportion of which is believed to be with the admiral.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE. The Fleet Took 55 Minutes to Pass a

Given Point. CHICAGO, April 8 .- A special from Singapore to the Daily News says: "Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, which passed this port at 3 p.m. today, was about seven miles off land, and afforded a magnificent spectacle They steamed along four abreast, an armored cruiser and three Hamburg-American transports leading. Cruisers, battleships, colliers and a hospital ship followed. The fleet made no stop. The Russian consul, Roudanovsky, spoke to one of the torpedo boats and to the flagship of the vice

admiral. The vice admiral offered no information as to the fleet or its intentions, "Steaming at the rate of eight knots an hour it took fifty-five minutes for the whole fleet to pass a given point. It was very evident that the ships' hulls were exceeding foul. Long grass streamed from them and the vessels seemed unfit for fast ma-

"The crews of the various ships heartily cheered Consul Roudanovsky. The fleet was made up of six battle ships, seven cruisers, seven torpedo boats, three trans-ports, sixteen colliers, one salvage ship and

one hospital ship." REPORTED FROM PENANG.

Fleet Sighted by Steamers Arriving in That Port.

PENANG, West Coast of Malay Peninsula, April 8.-Two steamers which have arrived at Penang report the sighting of a large Russian fleet in the Straits of Malacca. It included twenty-five transports and was steering toward Singapore.

The steamer Kumsang reports having sighted twelve cruisers, presumably Japanese, steaming some distance ahead, evidently a Japanese escorting squadron. There is much exciteemnt here and in Singapore over the anticipation of an engagement in Malayan waters.

Fleet Passed at 2:10 P.M. SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, April 8,

2:10 p.m.-The Russian fleet (reported by the British steamer Tara) has been sighted, theading apparently for Durian straits, will not be made known until after formal thirty-seven miles south-southwest of Sin- action has been taken by the union on gapore. The Russian fleet is passing, steering

northeastward.

British China Squadron Active. HONG KONG, April 8.-In consequence

of the appearance of a fleet in the Straits of Malacca the British China squadron is preparing to put to sea. The armored cruiser Sutlej leaves today for Singapore, and the first-class battleship Ocean and a cruiser will follow.

NEWS FROM HARBIN.



PRESENT APPEARANCE NEW UNION STATION WORK.

of them has penetrated the village of Erdahitzi, where it was brought to a stop by Japanese entrenchments. Before retreating, however, it is said to have succeeded in cutting the railway and burning the de-

The detachment brought back news that a fortnight ago a mixed Japanese division of 10,000 men with artillery left the Japanese rear and disappeared into Mongolia and was followed a few days ago by another detachment of 5,000 men. These troops are expected to appear in the region of Bodun, which unfortunately 's connected with the base by only poor roads. Kirin is in the same plight, and the loss

of the narrow gauge rolling stock abandoned at Mukden is especially felt. Chinese report that the Japanese are energetically transporting siege guns toward

A heavy snow fell again Friday, but it is melting and swelling the rivers.

As an indication of the popularity of the old veteran, General Linevitch is receiving hundreds of telegrams of congratu-lations on his appointment as commander-

INTEREST AT LONDON.

Speculation Over Probabilities of an Early Meeting.

LONDON, April 8 .- The sudden shifting of interest in the war from the land to the sea and the apparently imminent prospects of a fateful battle between the Russian and Japanese squadrons in the China sea have revived all the interest shown here in the earlier developments of the struggle in the far east.

It is taken for granted that Admiral Togo's ships reported to be in the neighborhood of Singapore in the middle of March are still in that vicinity, and the report fro Penang on the west coast of the Malay peninsula that twelve Japanese ships were seen steaming ahead of the Russian warships is interpreted to mean that the fortouch with the Russians, and when their object is accomplished to retire on the main body of the Japanese fleet.

The reports about the numbers of the Russian ships vary, but at any rate over thirty-five battleships, cruisers, colliers and torpedo boats have passed the port of Singapore. The underwriters here presume from that after passing Singapore the Russian ships are attempting to reach the French port of Saigon, Cochin-China. However, it is pointed out that a Japanese squadron of twenty-two ships is still off Horsburg light, where it was reported March 14. The two naval forces were this afternoon only about thirty miles apart, and may be in touch at

Five Steamers Purchased.

Watts, Watts & Co. of London have purchased five steamers from the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company. It is believed the vessels were bought for

Insurance Rates Advanced.

Insurance rates at Lloyd's for shipping bound east of Singapore advanced smartly on the news that the Russian second Pacific squadron had passed that port.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE FIGHT.

City Would Oust the Company From the Streets.

CHICAGO, April 8.-Whether the Chicago Telephone Company must make a fight in the courts for the right to continue in business within the city limits depends on the issue of arguments begun before Judge Mack in the circuit court today. The city has asked permission to file information in quo warranto to oust the company from all the city's streets.

The city contends that the telephone company, since beginning business under the ordinance giving it a franchise in 1880, has persistently violated the terms of the ordinance fixing the rates to be charged for telephone service. Upon that charge is based the petition to oust it from the streets, although numerous minor legal points are involved.

BIG DONATION FOR BAPTISTS.

Rockefeller's Contribution of \$100,000

Accepted by the Board. BOSTON, Mass., April 8.-The American Baptist Missionary Union has received from John D. Rockefeller a contribution of \$100,000 and has accepted and acknowledged the donation. For several years Mr. Rockefeller has made an annual gift to the union, and the contribution acknowledged represents Mr. Rockefeller's annual offer-

Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000 to the American board of commissions for foreign missions (Congregational) will be acted upon by the prudential committee on the board next week. The committee, however, has already accepted a report of the subcommittee recommending the accept-

ance of the \$100,000. In addition to this gift it was announced that Mr. Rockefeller had contributed a considerable sum of money to be used for the building needs of the union. Mr. Rockefeller contributes annually to the building needs of the union, but it is announced that his gift this year exceeds those of former years. The exact amount

PANAMA PRESS DISTURBED

Monday.

Over the Reported Merger of Canal Zone Offices.

PANAMA April 8 .- The persistent report in circulation here that the offices of American minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone are to be merged into one is the cause for expressions of dissatisfac-

Charge Against the Panama Railway Company.

INQUIRY TO FOLLOW

SECRETARY TAFT TO CONFER WITH MR. BRISTOW.

Hearing Given Yesterday Afternoon to Representatives of South and Central American Companies.

Secretary Taft yesterday afternoon gave hearing to foreign ministers representing most of the countries of South and Central America on the west coast on the subject of trade restrictions resulting from alleged combinations between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and certain steamship lines running southward from Panama. There were present, besides the Secretary, Minister Calvo of Costa Rica, Minister Corea of Nicaragua, Minister Ignacio Calderon of Boliva, Minister Munoz of Guatemala, Minister Manuel Alvarez Calderon of Peru, Minister Walker-Martinez of Chile and

These ministers have collected considerable information intended to show the injurious effect upon direct trade relations be tween the United States and the west coast of South America of the existing traffic arrangements between the Panama Railroad Company and the steamship companies

named. Discrimination Alleged.

They stated that by a system of preferential rates to these favored steamship companies the Panama Railroad Company had made it practically impossible for any other steamship lines to engage in the carrying trade between the west coast and the United States. Not only did the railroad company favor the Pacific Mail and the seected Chilean line by an ingenious system of through bills of lading, which were dis-criminatory against other lines, but as it controlled the terminal docks on the isthmus and denied the use of these on even terms to the other lines, competition was impossible.

The immediate result was that a vast proportion of the exports of the valuable raw material from the west coast which should go to the United States was carried around Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan to Europe, much of it to be reshipped at a great expense to the United States. Coffee was a particular sufferer from this treatment, but nearly all tropical and subtropical products were affected injuriously.

To Consult Mr. Bristow.

Secretary Taft was deeply interested in the presentation and arranged that the ministers should submit to him a memorandum which he would in turn lay before the Isthmian canal commission this week. He also desires to confer on that subject with Mr. Bristow, who is just returning to Washington from a trip to the isthmus and the Pacific coast, made with the especial view of looking into this question of dis-criminatory rates on the Panama railway. Secretary Taft did not hesitate to throw out a strong intimation of his own belief that the discrimination complained of should be stopped and of his expectation that the canal commission will deal with he subject in that spirit, regardless of any immediate diminution of railway receipts.

THE CHADWICK REAL ESTATE. Question of Who Shall Sell It Argued

in Court. CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8 .- The question as to who shall sell Mrs. Chadwick's real estate was argued before Referee Remington today. The Savings Deposit Bank

the right to sell it under a foreclosure. Attorney Crossman, representing Receiver in Bankruptcy Loeser, on the other hand, argued that he should sell it for the benefit of all creditors. The arguments were not finished and the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday next.

and Trust Company of Elyria, having a

mortgage upon the property, contended for

MAD MULLAH'S CASE.

Agreement Reached at Rome for an Italian Commission.

ROME, April 8.-Foreign Minister Titton, answering an interrogation in the chamber of deputies tooday, gave details concerning the understanding of the Italian government with the Mad Mullah, and said also that Yusuf Ali, the Sultan of Obbia, had agreed to insure the tranquillity of Somaliland.

He said an agreement had been reached for the appointment of a commission, to be presided over by the Italian officials, to olve any question which in the future might endanger the peace, that the Mad Mullah would take the oath of loyalty to Italy and that he would be granted liberty in trade in his region and the right to institute customs duties.

BODY FOUND IN UPPER POTOMAC. Identified as a Laborer on the Wabash

Extension.

The gathering of American diplomatists here preparatory to taking new posts has given an opportunity to compare their views relative to the peace outlook, showing a general concurrence in the view that there is no present prospect of peace. This is not only their personal conviction as individuals, but it is reinforced by very recent conferences with European statesmen HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 8 .- The body of a man found in the Potomac river near

THE MADRID CALAMITY PLEA FOR THE ROADS

BELIEVES

Senator Scott Urges Conserv-

ative Treatment of Railways.

NO DISCRIMINATION

SHOULD ACT DELIBERATELY.

Regards Legislation for Fixing Freight

Rates as Bordering on the

Line of Danger.

Senator Scott is one of the men who be

lieves that Congress should act deliberately

and avoid radical methods in dealing with

the great system of American railways in

relation to restrictions on their earning

capacity. Any action which looks to Con-

gress fixing freight rates on these railways

he regards as bordering on the danger line

of legislation, although he is strongly in

favor of anything that can absolutely pre-

vent discriminations between the various

shippers, who are constantly using these

modern highways. He believes that Con-

gress should see to the nature of the clas-

sifications that are made on the railroads

for the regulation of railroad freight rates."

that it could not have had in the House

felt sure that the conservative men of the

Senate would endeavor to understand the

intricate questions involved in the traffic

would not jeopardize the enormous invest-

nent that has been made in railroad de

velopment in response to any clamor that

Risks of Railway Builders.

dealing with this question. For sixty years

the building of railroads has been go-

ing on. Men have put their fortunes

in them and their beneficial nature has been acknowledged everywhere. The

great west has been built up to a large ex-tent by this influence. But the business of

railroad building was hazardous for many

years. Roads were built and there was

great uncertainty as to their value. Some paid well and others were failures. But,

finally, within the past few years, after having gone through liquidation, the rail-

roads of the country have been placed upor

a sound basis, so that railroad securities

insurance companies, administrators for trust estates and as a means of investing

the life savings of many people. These in-

development and management they had

Fixing Rates of the Roads.

"Now it is proposed that somebody shall

step in and tell the roads how much they

shall charge their patrons for hauling

built them had been told that when they had finished their work and had made their

investment the fixing of the rates would be

by men without interest in them? Suppose a proposition were made today to build another road from this city to Annapolis, for

instance, at a cost of a couple of millions of dollars and that when it should be com-

pleted men not connected with it should be

allowed to demand the right to tell that

railroad company exactly what it should

charge for freight? Do you suppose the

road wuold be built? Of course not. No

one would put up the money for such a

"I am a glass manufacturer. Suppose a

proposition was made for me to enlarge my works in West Virginia, with the under-

standing that when I had completed the

improvement some one would come along with little knowledge of the business and no

interest in it to fix the prices at which the

product of that factory should be sold. Would the addition ever be built? I think

Discrimination Should Cease.

purpose under such conditions.

been placed on a sound basis.

re held largely by trust companies, life

between different classes of shippers.

THAT CONGRESS

KING ALFONSO REPAIRED TO THE SCENE AT ONCE.

Work of Recovering the Bodies Continued-Stories of the Collapse

-Cause of Disaster.

MADRID, April 8.-King Alfonso was shooting at Carabanchel when he heard of the reservoir disaster, and immediately repaired to the scene. His arrival was the signal for ovations from the crowds. The king was deeply moved, and insisted upon personally supervising the relief measures. Working parties are gradually removing the debris and continue to recover mutilated bodies, fragments of flesh and limbs.

A workman who was injured says the collapse was so sudden and complete that it was impossible to tell what happened. The men at work on the reservoir, however, anticipated trouble, as a fortnight ago three arches collapsed and cracks developed in four others.

The public hold the engineers and con-tractors responsible for the catastrophe, into which the cabinet has ordered a strict

A Profound Sensation.

The catastrophe caused a profound sensation throughout the city. All work was suspended, and the people flocked to the

As the day passed the indignation and excitement increased, and serious disorders the funerals of the victims, should the au-thorities undertake to prevent processions passing through the center of the city. Already incipient demonstrations are dencing, directed against those held to be

responsible for the disaster.

Processions of women carrying black flags are parading the district in which the disaster occurred. A great crowd marched to the center of the city and ferced the merchants to close their establishments as a sign of mourning. The markets are all shut and business is en-

tirely at a standstill. Recovering Dead and Injured. The work of recovering the dead and in-

jured is hampered by enormous crowds of angry men and wailing women. The estimates of the number of persons injured are increasing. Nearly all the injuries are of a serious nature. The ambulance stations are already overflowed. but assistance continues to arrive from

every direction.

huge quadrilateral one 350 by 150 meters, built on arches. The disaster was due to the weakness of the supporting pillars. As the greater part of the debris is under water the work of extricating the vic-tims is most difficult. Up to this time one hundred bodies have been recovered. These were taken immediately to the cemetery in order to prevent disturbances. Seventy injured persons have been rescued, but it is feared the remainder of those working in the vicinity at the time of the accident periched in the crushed maconry or were perished in the crushed masonry or were

vestments have been made with the idea that after all the ups and downs of railway Military guards are posted all about the scene of the disaster. The government has authorized the opening of a relief fund, and at a meeting of the cabinet it was decided to appoint a mixed civilian and mili tary commission to establish responsibility for the disaster.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION

BELIEF BERLIN IS WILLING FOR DISCUSSION WITH FRANCE.

BERLIN, April 8 .- A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Paris says the German ambassador, Prince von Radolin, had long conversation with Foreign Minister Delcasse Wednesday, the day following the prince's return from the Riviera. The ambassador called at the foreign office during the usual hours for the reception of diplomats.

This is regarded as indicating that Berlin is willing to give opportunities for a discussion of the Morocco situation, al-though it is not known whether Morocco was discussed or not.

BURNING QUESTION IN PARIS. Matter is Expected to Enter Diplomatic

nterests cannot suffer.
The gathering of American diplomatists

"Railway discrimination should be stop-Channels Now. ed, of course. Whatever discrimination of PARIS, April 8.-The tension between that kind exists should be reached by France and Germany over Merocco continproper legislation if that is the way to do ues to be the burning question of the day, it. I think there are wrongs of which the but it has been much relieved by the rerailroads are guity in connection with the classifications they make for different kinds of freight. But whatever we do should be assuring statements which Foreign Minister Delcasse made in the chamber of depdone deliberately after a very careful con-sideration of the wrongs that are to be coruties yesterday. Public opinion remains calm, strongly disapproving of the flery utrected. Many men have spent their lives in studying these questions in relation to railterances of a few extremists like MM. Clemenceau and Guyot De Villeneuve, who roads, and they do not know it all. For myself, I feel that I could say in half a day all I know about this subject of railroad freights, but it would take me two weeks have spoken of the possibilities of war. Such an eventuality is not considered in any serious quarter, although it is recogto tell what I do not know about it. nized that the chances of a rapprochement "I see that out in Chicago the people have voted for municipal ownership of the street railroads. It may be we are coming between France and Germany have been put off for many years by the renewed bit-terness the incident has aroused. o that issue in relation to our interstat The affair is now expected to enter by slow stages into diplomatic channels, during which exchanges more or less acrimonious will probably occur, but nothing more. France will abide by the Anglo-French treaty of 1904 by which Germany's railroads. If we are to come to government railroads. If we are to come to government ownership of the railroads I have little hope for any beneficial results in that direction in the future. Our prosperity depends upon taking the right action in all these matters and it is wise not to thought-lessly sacrifice the prosperity that exists all over the country today. I believe that the Senate can be depended upon to take no action without careful consideration."

behalf of a Cuban citizen, who, while servinjured by a soldier of the United States ! army whom he had undertaken to arrest for a breach of the peace. The claim was referred to the War Department, the authorities of which hold that the case presents no liability upon the United States. The Secretary of War took the ground that the injury inflicted upon the policeman, even if admitted to be the act of an American soldier, was not inflicted by the latter under competent orders or as an agent of the United States, and that as the police-man was injured in the performance of a duty to the Cuban government, it was to that government that he should look for

RECENT PEACE MOVEMENT. Facts in Connection With It Revealed

at Paris. PARIS, April 8.-The facts in connection with the recent peace movement are now becoming more definitely known, showing it to be true that Russia adopted discreet means to permit Japan to know that no indemnity and no concession of territory were Russia's sine qua non. It was expected that this would draw out some expression from Tokyo, but, on the contrary, Tokyo remained silent, apparently ignoring the approaches.

This fraction was interpreted as having the effect of a rejection of Russia's negative conditions and as establishing Japan's expectation of an indemnity and suitable territorial concessions. Therefore the peace status is now considered to be hinging upon Russia's willingness to openly agree to pay some kind of an indemnity. Some of hese plans have been broached to officials, but none with sufficient authoritative back-ing to give them a serious standing. in order to prevent unfair discriminations

Moreover any such plans for paying Russia's indemnity by concessions in Manchurla are considered likely to invite end-"When the House of Representatives passed the Esch-Townsend bill in two days less international complications. One of the guests at a recent dinner, at said Mr. Scott yesterday. "I felt sure that the shirth American diplomatists were assembled, was a member of the Russian nobility closely associated with the court. He ex-pressed the view that Emperor Nicholas would before long seek peace, and that Japan, for political reasons, would reject the overtures, which would serve to con-vince the Russian people of the necessity for supporting the government in the adoption of vigorous measures for the prosecu

MISUNDERSTANDING SETTLED "Think of the condition that we meet in

tion of the war.

Gen. Porter and Mr. McCormick Dine Together.

Special Cablegram to The Sunday Star. PARIS, April 8.-The McCormick-Porter misunderstanding has apparently been settled. The two ambassadors dined together at the Ritz last night. Gen. Porter had already made arrangements to remain until April 30, and was astonished when Mr. Mc-Cormick arrived. Gen. Porter cabled to Washington and the State Department cabled to Mr. McCormick that he was too

previous, as it had been arranged that Gen. Porter should remain until May 1. Mr. McCormick, the story goes, apologized to Gen. Porter, and is leaving here to pass some time in London. He expected to find his credentials for this post at the embassy, but they have not yet arrived, so he has as yet no official status here. Mrs. McCormick brings the news that the zarewitch has two teeth, and the fact that the czarina is for the first time nursing her infant has rather told on her personal ap-

HOGG WANTS TOGA.

freight. The rates are to be fixed absolutely by men who have no financial inter-Believed He is After Bailey and Culest in the roads. Do you suppose the roads would ever have been built if the men who berson.

Special Dispatch to The Sunday Star. DALLAS, Tex., April 8.-The friends of Senators Balley and Culberson are intensely indignant at former Governor Hogg's covert attacks on these statesmen at his Roosevelt reception speech at Dallas. It is believed that Governor Hogg has finally men, Bryan was dealing with measures. In determined to become a candidate for the Luited States Senate two years hence or more likely to go with Dunne than with United States Senate two years hence or throw the full weight of his influence for the strongest opponent of Bailey who may come to the front. Should this happen the friends of Bailey and Culberson are likely to join hands in a fight against the

WORSE THAN FIRST REPORTED. Latest Accounts of India Earthquake Are Appalling.

Bailey opposition.

CALCUTTA, April 8.-Telegraphic communication with Dharmsala has been restored. The latest accounts show that the earthquake was even more disastrous than at first believed.

Of a total population of nearly 5,000 in

the town of Kangra it is believed that only 500 are left alive. Many of these have fled. Of the police only a deputy inspector and four sergeants are alive. Many people are still imprisoned in the ruins. Dharmsala, Kangra, Palanpur, Dhawan

and all the neighboring villages were completely wrecked. Scarcely a building remains standing. Not much damage was done at Harlpur, Deragoplpur, Nadaum or Hamirpur, but Sujanpur (having a popula-tion of about 6,000 souls) is reported to be in ruins. The shocks still continue. There is no

news from Kulu Valley, but according to native rumors a great amount of damage An official dispatch from Dharmsala says the place is a scene of complete desolation. Owing to the scarcity of labor great difficulty is experienced in excavating the ruins, but the Ghurkas are doing excellent work.

Indictment Quashed. ST. LOUIS, April 8.-The case of Edward

Russian Cavalry Reconnoitering the Japanese Flanks.

Harbin, April 8.—Detachments of Russian cavalry are actively reconnoitering the sian cavalry are active

NEW POLITICAL STARS

Many Glasses Trained on the Democratic Firmament.

EFFORTS TO FORECAST

FOLK AND DUNNE BOTH IN THE ASCENDENCY.

Questioned Whether Either Will Reach the Perihelion Between Now and 1908.

There are two new stars in the democratic firmament. Presidential astrologists are training their big glasses upon them. They are Joseph W. Folk of Missouri and Mayor-elect E. F. Dunne of Chicago. Both ing as a policeman in Matanzas in 1901, was lare in the ascendency; the question is, which, if either, will reach the perihelion between now and 1908?

Curiously enough, the two rising lights of democracy may be said to represent the two factions of the party, the conservatives and the radicals. Both are western men, and it is almost inevitable that the democrats will turn to the west for their next candidate. Illinois and Missouri may be said to be the two strongholds where democracy is most militant, though both are republican states. The prospects are that the next fight in a democratic national convention will be between the conservative and the radical wings of the party, and politicians are even now beginning to look ahead for possible leaders.

Dunne Popular With Radicals. Mayor-elect Dunne will undoubtedly, it is

aid by politicians, be popular with the radicals. He stands for all that Bryan advocates and goes further to represent the policies of William R. Hearst. He is for municipal ownership, and if his experiment in Chicago proves a success it is understood that it will be only a step to govern-ment ownership to be advocated by the ment. Mr. Hearst was an important factor in the election of Mayor Dunne, and all of cies, should appropriate a material portion

pesed Dunne
It would, indeed, be a strange freak of political fortune if Mr. Dunne, springing into national prominence upon Hearst policies should appropriate a material portion of that politician's political capital to his own use. Mr. Dunne has lost no time in the effort. Within forty hours of his election he appears in New York city and audresses a monster mass meeting at Cooper Union in favor of municipal ownership, striking the iron before it is hardly red hot

The list of prominent men who greeted Mr. Dunne in New York presents an inter-esting study in politics. Most of them are known to be disgruntled with Tammany. Mr. Hearst hates the ground that Tammany walks on, and he is as heartily detested in turn by Tammany. Has Mr. Hearst appealed to an outsider only to suffer the fate which history records of those who

have resorted to the same means?

Dunne was fought by Hopkins, Harrison and Eckles in Chicago, all the old-line dem-ocrats, in fact, and with that he won out. Did he carry with him the populistic element in both the republican and democratic parties? Does it mean that he has hoisted the banner of the radicals for all parties in the west? These are questions the politicians are asking with some inter-

It may turn out to be a master stroke of political genius his going to New York at

this time. Hearst and Tom Watson have laid the foundation for a socialistic and populistic revolt in New York. The legislative committee investigating the gas and lighting franchises are daily making capital for th advocates of municipal ownership. At the very outset of a campaign which is foremost in the public's attention Mr. Dunne flaunts his victorious banners, transported in a hurry from a distant field of conquest.

Folk Satisfactory to Conservatives. Mr. Folk of Missouri is being discussed by the conservatives. He is a reformer, but as one politician put it, he is not reforming in advance of the times. He is after dishonest men and methods rather than advocating a new regime. He would purify the present system before fleeing to others. He is not an opponent of corpora-tions per se. He is willing to let an honest

corporation have the same chance with an honest individual, but is gunning for crooks The conservatives say that Mr. Folk would not necessarily alarm the "conserva-tive interests" of the east. Mr. Dunne certainly would. Mr. Folk is willing to admit that because the eastern democracy is rich it is not necessarily corrupt. He is content to allow capital and industry to pursue its way in independence along the paths of honesty. Mr. Dunne appears to think that capital and industry engaged in public utilities can be trusted only when under immediate control of the proletariat.

Mr. Folk has enjoyed the lukewarm

Folk. How Missouri would go is a ques-tion, but the rank and file would probably And right here comes in the Roosevelt equation. Democrats say that the future of

friendship of Mr. Bryan. Folk was hunting

their party depends in large measure upon the republican policy in the next three years. Will it be radical or conservative, or a mixture of both? For the moment Roosevelt seems to meet all the requirements of the Missouri democracy, leaving neither Bryan nor Folk much ground to stand on. But this consideration has only to do with the election. Dealing with the selection of candidates of the opposing parties, it will be a question as between the conservatives and the radicals.

Eastern Conservatives Shelved

No thoughtful democrat thinks that It will be possible to go to the length of conservatism that was shown in the selection of Judge Parker. The next convention will probably not listen to the eastern men. The easterners who oppose Hearst and the populistic tendencies of the party will be invited to look west of the Alleghenies for a candidate, and at this time Folk looms largest in view.

Democrats generally think that Hearst overplayed his game in the last campaign, and that he will not be a formidable candidate next time. Mr. Hearst does not agree with this opinion. He is even now at work laid along most radical lines. But with the appearance of Dunne there is another Rich-mond in the radical field.

The Only Colored Consul. Mr. James H. Hayes, a colored lawyer of

Richmond, Va., has been selected for the post of United States consul at Guadaloupe, French West Indies. New that Prof. Greener has been retired as consul at Via-Butler, indicted on the charge of having divostok Mr. Haves will enjoy the distinc-